

**CLEAN VERSION OF ENTIRE SET OF PENDING CLAIMS**

C1  
B1 sub 27  
27. (Amended) An isolated DNA molecule which codes for a protein of the TGF- $\beta$  family, wherein said protein comprises a sequence W-I-(I/M/V)-A-P-L-(D/E)-Y-E-A-(Y/F/H)-H-C-E-G-(L/V)-C-(D/E)-F-P-L-R-S-H-L-E-P-T-N-H-A (SEQ ID NO:15), with the proviso that said sequence is not W-I-I-A-P-L-E-Y-E-A-F-H-C-E-G-L-C-E-F-P-L-R-S-H-L-E-P-T-N-H-A (SEQ ID NO:17).

28. (Pending) An expression vector comprising the isolated DNA molecule of Claim 27.

29. (Pending) A host cell transformed with the vector of Claim 28.

30. (Pending) The host cell of Claim 29 wherein said cell is eukaryotic.

31. (Pending) The host cell of Claim 30 wherein said cell is mammalian.

32. (Pending) A process for the production of a protein of the TGF- $\beta$  family comprising the steps of culturing the host cell of Claim 29 in a culture media, and isolating a protein of the TGF- $\beta$  family therefrom.

33. (New) A biological material that encodes "cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein-1" (CDMP-1) on deposit at American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) as PTA-2595.

C1 B2  
34. (New) An isolated nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence that encodes the open reading frame of "cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein-1" (CDMP-1) on deposit at American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) as PTA-2595.

35. (New) An expression vector comprising the isolated nucleotide sequence of Claim 34.

36. (New) A host cell transformed with the vector of Claim 35.

37. (New) The host cell of Claim 36 wherein said cell is eukaryotic.

38. (New) The host cell of Claim 37 wherein said cell is mammalian.

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39. (New) A process for the production of CDMP-1 comprising culturing the host cell of Claim 36 in a culture media, and isolating the CDMP-1.

40. (New) An isolated amino acid sequence comprising the amino acid sequence that is a translation of the open reading frame of CDMP-1 on deposit at American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) as PTA-2595.

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**In the specification, please amend page 10, paragraph 1, as follows.**

Thus, cloned inserts having novel BMP-like sequences were isolated, radiolabeled and used to screen both human and bovine articular cartilage cDNA libraries. Six clones were isolated from the human cDNA library. The sizes of the EcoRI inserts (2.1 kb) and their restriction maps were found to be identical for all six clones. One clone was used for nucleotide sequencing. An open reading frame encoding a BMP related protein, designated CDMP-1, was identified. It appeared that the human cDNA clone lacked the coding region for the first methionine and signal peptide. The 5' end of the human CDMP-1 was subsequently obtained from a human genomic clone isolated from a library constructed in the EMBL-3 vector (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). The 5' end of human CDMP-1 contained a consensus translation initiation sequence disclosed by Kozak (*J. Biol. Chem.* **266**:19867 (1991)) immediately followed by a putative transmembrane signal sequence described by Von Heijne (*Nucl. Acids Res.* **14**:4683 (1986)). The nucleotide sequence and the translation of the open reading frame of CDMP-1 are presented in Figure 1 and deposited at American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, Virginia 20110, USA, as PTA-2595, on October 16, 2000. As shown in the figure, the CDMP-1 protein was predicted to have 500 amino acids, to consist of a pro-region of 376 amino acids, a typical cleavage site (Arg-Xaa-Xaa-Arg/Ala) (SEQ ID NO:9), and a C-terminal domain of 120 amino acids containing the seven highly conserved cysteines characteristic of the TGF- $\beta$  gene family. A single N-linked glycosylation site is located in the pro-region (marked by an asterisk in the figure). A putative signal peptide is underlined in bold. A

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termination codon (TGA) is shown in the 5' untranslated region. The bold dashed underline indicates the fragment obtained by RT-PCR that was subsequently used to screen cDNA libraries. The 13 amino acid peptide used to raise polyclonal antibodies in rabbits is underlined. A vertical arrowhead marks the boundary between the sequence obtained from genomic DNA and cDNA.

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